inch, and at the lower margin nearly one inch. The injury to the brain substance was very considerable, spiculæ of bone being driven down into it, which were with great difficulty removed. The left eyeball was completely destroyed. For two weeks the patient was in a semi-comatose state. The pupil of the right eye reacted to light. At the end of that time the discharge from the wound became very offensive, and the mass of protruding brain substance sloughed. Cicatrization finally began to take place, with an improvement in the physical and mental condition of the patient. Eighteen months after the accident he was able to go about, and finally did farm work. His condition had remained stationary for several months, when he began to notice some loss of power in the right hand, with failing memory and severe periodical headaches. These symptoms had progressively increased in severity, showing undoubted retrogressive lesion of the brain. B. M.

THERAPEUTICAL.

CROTON-CHLORAL IN NEURALGIA.

In the "Medical News" (August 30, 1890) Dr. H. A. Hare calls attention to this remedy for insomnia due to painful affections, as in cranial neuralgia. The active dose is five grains, though forty may be given. In migraine, sick headache and bilious headache Ringer recommends it. In true migraine with hemianopsia it is one of the most useful remedies. It is a perfectly safe drug, and moderate doses can be used in heart disease. L. F. B.

CURATIVE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY BY SURGICAL MEANS.

The "Canada Medical Record" (September, 1890) has a paper with this title by Dr. Casey A. Wood. The removal of necrosed or depressed bone and foreign bodies, the exsection of scars, tenotomy of ocular muscles, nerve-stretching, the application of ligatures and the actual cautery, tracheotomy, etc., all receive attention as surgical measures offering more or less hope of cure. L. F. B.

CODEINE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MORPHINE.

H. Loewenmeyer (Centralblatt f. Nervenheilkunde, May, 1890) has been experimenting with codeine in the Jewish

Hospital in Berlin, giving it in all cases in which he was formerly accustomed to use morphine. About 5,000 doses were given in the course of a year to about 400 patients, many of whom took it for weeks and even months. His conclusions are summed up in one sentence: Codeine is a drug acting like morphine, but without injurious concomitant effects.

The result in the various painful disturbances of the abdominal and pelvic organs, in gastralgias, colics, visceral neuralgias, etc., was generally satisfactory. The patients obtained several hours' relief from their pains, and slept. With exacerbation of the pain, the same dose was again effective. The efficiency of codeine is even more important in those painful conditions which are due to organic changes. In gastric ulcer, in cancer of the stomach or bowels, the desired effect was often obtained, but by no means in every case. Codeine was successful in relieving pain in but 50 to 60 per cent. of the cases, whereas morphine was effective in 90 to 95 per cent. It is not easy to state in what class of cases codeine proved of no use. We may say that those pains, which set in with great intensity, or come in paroxysms, can be but little influenced by codeine. In biliary and renal colic it had no effect. On the other hand, those qualities should be especially emphasized which are in its favor, viz.: the absence of any hurtful influence on the organs of the body, as well as of any symptoms which could be characterized as codeinism. It is, therefore, to be strongly recommended in those cases in which a protracted illness is anticipated. But it is not to be given in every painful abdominal process. The inflammatory affections of the peritoneum, in which peristalsis is to be restrained, call for opium, not codeine. If pain persists after subsidence of the acute imflammatory process, codeine is indicated and is usually effective; as, for instance, in the later stages of perityphlitis. It is also useful in controlling the pains of genito-urinary and ovarian affections.

The action of codeine, according to Loewenmeyer, is even more favorable in diseases of the thoracic organs. All the well-known symptoms of phthisis, such as the feeling of oppression in the chest, pains in the side, distressing painful cough, can be relieved for an indefinite period by codeine; morphine may be entirely dispensed with. In bronchial catarrh, pleurisy and pneumonia, codeine was given without harm, and usually with good effect. The drug also rendered good service in pulmonary asthma.

Patients afflicted with the severest forms of this disease, and who had grown accustomed to regarding their condition as incurable, were given codeine each time when they felt the approach of an attack, and were convinced that the attack was shortened thereby and the distress greatly relieved.

Its good effect was very marked in circulatory disturbances accompanied with irregularity of the heart, and also in cardiac dropsy; the distress of angina pectoris was notably diminished.

Loewenmeyer's experience in the use of codeine in nervous affections is less satisfactory and encouraging. It appears that it has practically little effect in pains caused by irritable conditions of the brain or spinal cord, or of the peripheral nerves. Its hypnotic action is, however, well worthy of mention.

In excitable conditions of moderate severity, in the sleeplessness of convalescents from severe illness, the remedy was usually very effective.

Loewenmeyer gave from one-half to three-quarters grain of codeine at a dose. Those cases in which this amount failed to act were not influenced by larger quantities. This dose was given three to five times a day for weeks and months at a time, without any apparent injurious influence.

J. W. B.

PSYCHOLOGICAL.

DISEASED CRAVINGS AND PARALYZED CONTROL.

Dr. Clouston's papers on this subject, that appeared earlier in the "Edinburgh Medical Journal," are in part reprinted in the "Quarterly Journal of Inebriety," for July, 1890. Dipsomania, morphinomania, chloralism and cocainism are the conditions considered in this installment.

L. F. B.

THE HYSTERIC MIND A CONTRACTION OF THE FIELD OF CONSCIOUSNESS.

Dr. R. W. Felkin (Edinburgh Medical Journal, May, 1890) thinks that William James' references to hysteria and hypnotism and the recollection of the origin of disease contain a hint as to a method of investigation and treat-